

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

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BY JOHN TAYLOR,

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(John Taylor.) POST PAID, to receive attention.

PUBLISHED.

For the Neighbor.

LINES

BY A. MULLY.

O earth attend ye nations now give ear,

Let mortals weep, in anguish drop a tear:

Ye seraphs bright who range in worlds on high,

In sorrow heave a more than mortal sigh.

Design now ye gods who dwell in realms of light

To stoop in silence and behold the sight:

For ne'er transpired on earth, (nor yet in hell)

A scene more tragic since the Savior fell.

Ye saints of God on this polluted earth,

Came from your laughter and put off all mirth:

Weep o'er the deeds just done by wicked hands,

For righteous blood now stains this guilty land.

O Illinois thy base high-handed crimes,

Stand ye unveiled on the page of time;

The horrid deeds that now thy country stain,

Unequalled were in Nero's bloody reign.

Though shameful scenes of blood and carnage great,

Transacted were within a sister state;

Though dark the deed performed by her alone

More savage still and darker are thine own.

Ye men of fame who o'er this state preside—

Who roll in pleasure, luxury, and pride:

Your solemn vows now call you to sustain

Your country's honor and its laws maintain.

Put where thy greatness and thine honors now

Thy profile, if friendship and thy plighted vows:

Where now the pledge that once thou didst

Bestow—

Were they perform'd? thine actions answer no.

Ye patriots true whose noble lions burn

With ardor zeal—whose hearts like steel are firm:

Rise up like men in freedom's righteous cause:

Stand to your rights defend her sacred laws.

Immortal shades! our heroes' father's ghosts

Who once withstood proud Britain's warlike hosts:

Whose fearless spirits broke the haughty foe—

Weep o'er thy sons, thy fallen sons below.

Look down ye men now standing at the helm,

To guide the fate of this extensive realm:

Your fostering care, to every branch extend:

Their wrongs redress, their liberties defend.

Shall mobs presume to raise the impious hand

Against the laws of this once favored land,

In acts of riot, plunder, strife, and blood;

Of laws regardless, both of man and God!

Wake O Columbia from thy slumbers rise!

Break off the spell that closes now thine eyes,

Exert thy power quell every hostile band,

An equal measure mete to every man.

The cause support for which our fathers bled,

The storm avert now pending o'er thy head,

Lend the same hand that thou dost foster now

Smite them in turn, and cause these laws to bow.

Rouse from thy dreams and open now thine eyes,

Ere vengeance dread, shall thunder from the skies.

And in thine ears announce thy fearful fate,

And break thy visions when it be to late.

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL TO HIS ARMY.

DECEMBER 4, 1783.

Can tyrants but by tyrants conquered be,

And freedom find no champion and no child?

Such as Columbia's arms arise, when she

Sprang forth a Pallas, arm'd and undefiled?

Or must such minds be nourish'd in the wild,

Dreep in the upturned forest 'mid the roar

Of cataracts, where pouring Nature smil'd

On infant Washington! Has earth no more

Such seed within her breast, or Europe no such

Shore?

BYRON.

The revolution was over. The eight

years conflict had ceased, and warriors

were now to separate forever, turning

their weapons into ploughshares, and

even the perilous support of the soldier at the commencement of winter, and hardly fit for any other duty than that of the camp—their situation can be as well imagined as described.

A single instance, as a sample of the situation of many of the officers, as related of the conduct of Baron Steuben, may not be amiss. When the main body of the army was disbanded at Newburg, and the veteran soldiers were bidding parting farewells to each other. Lieutenant Colonel Cochran, an aged soldier of the New Hampshire line, remarked, with tears in his eyes, as he shook hands with the Baron:

"For myself I could stand it; but my wife and daughters are in the garret of that wretched tavern, and I have no means of removing them."

"Come, come," said the Baron, "don't give way thus. I will pay my respects to Mrs. Cochran and her daughters."

When the good old soldier left them, their countenances were warm with gratitude; for he left them all he had.

In one of the Rhode Island regiments were several companies of black troops, who had served throughout the whole war, and their bravery and discipline were unsurpassed. The Baron observed one of these wounded negroes on the wharf, at Newburg, apparently in great distress.

"What's the matter, brother soldier?"

"Why, Massa Baron, I want a dollar to get home with, now the Congress has no further use for me."

The Baron was absent a few moments, and returned with a silver dollar which he had borrowed.

"There, it is all I could get—take it."

The negro received it with joy, laid a shawl which was passing down the river to New York, and as he reached the deck, took of his hat and said—

"God bless Master Baron."

These are only single illustrations of the conditions of the army, at the close of the war. Indeed, Washington hid this in view, at the close of his farewell address to the army at Rock Hill, in November, 1783:

"And being now to conclude these, his last public orders, I take his ultimate leave in a short time of the military character, and to bid a final adieu to the armies he has so long had the honor to command, he can only again offer, in their behalf, his commendations to their country, and his prayer to the God of armies."

May ample justice be done them here, and may the choicest of heaven's favors, both here and hereafter, attend those who, under divine auspices, have secured innumerable blessings for others.

With these wishes, and this benediction, the commander-in-chief is about to retire from service. The curtain of separation will soon be drawn, and the military scene to him will be closed forever.

The closing of this military scene, I am about to relate.

New York had been occupied by Washington on the 25th of November.

A few days after, he notified the president of Congress, which body was then in session, at Annapolis, in Maryland, that as the war was now closed, he should consider it his duty to proceed thence, and surrender to that body the commission which he had received from them more than seven years before.

The morning of the 4th of December, 1783 was a sad and heavy one to the remnant of the American army in the city of New York. The noon of that day was to witness the farewell of Washington—he was to bid adieu to his military comrades forever.—The officers who had been with him in the solemn council, the privates who had fought and charged in the "heavy fight" under his orders, were to hear his commands no longer—the many form and dignified countenance of the "great captain" was henceforth to live only in their memories.

As the hour of noon approached, the whole garrison, at the request of Washington himself, was put in motion and marched down Broad street to Francis' Tavern, his head quarters. He wished to take leave of private soldiers alike with the officers, and bid them all adieu. His favorite light infantry were drawn up in line, facing inwards, through Pearl street to the foot of Whitehall, where a large was in readiness to convey him to Powles' Hook.

Within the dining-room of the tavern were assembled the general and field officers to take their farewell.

Assembled there were Knox, Greene, Steuben, Gates, Clinton, and others, who had served with him faithfully and truly in the "fated field," but alas! where were others, who had entered the war with him seven years before. Their bones crumbled in the soil, from Canada to Georgia. Montgomery had yielded up his life at Quebec, Wooster at Dunbury. Woodhull was barbarously murdered whilst a prisoner, at the battle of Long Island, Mercer fell mortally wounded at Princeton, the brave and chivalric Laurens, after displaying the most heroic courage in the trenches at Yorktown, fell in a trifling skirmish in South Carolina,

the brave but eccentric Lee was no longer living, and Putnam, like a helpless child, was stretched upon the bed of sickness. Indeed, the battle-field and time had thinned the ranks which had entered with him in the conflict.

Washington entered the room—the hour of separation had come. As he raised his eye, and glanced on the faces of those assembled, a tear coursed down his cheek, and his voice was tremulous as he saluted them. Nor was he alone.

"Albeit unused to the melting mood," stood around him, whose uplifted hands to cover their brows, told that the tear which they in vain attempted to conceal bespoke the anguish which they could not hide.

After a moment's conversation, Washington called for a glass of wine. It was brought him; turning to his officers, he thus addressed them: With a heart full of love and gratitude, I now take my final leave of you. I most devoutly wish your latter days may be as prosperous and happy as your former ones have been glorious and honorable."

He then raised the glass to his lips, drank, and added: I cannot come to each of you to take my leave of you, but shall be obliged to you if each of you will take me by the hand."

General Knox, who stood nearest, burst into tears and advanced, incapable of utterance. Washington grasped him by the hand and embraced him. The officers came up successively and took in affectionate leave. No words were spoken, but all was the "silent eloquence of tears." What were mere words at such a scene? Nothing. It was the feeling of the heart, thrilling, though unspoken.

When the last of the officers had embraced him, Washington left the room followed by his comrades, and passed through the long line of light infantry. His step was slow and measured—his head uncovered, and the tears flowed back and fast as he looked from side to side at the veterans to whom he now bade adieu for the last time. Shortly an event occurred more touching than all the rest.

A gigantic soldier, who had stood by his side at Trenton, stepped forth from the ranks and extended his hand.

"Farewell, my beloved General, farewell!"

Washington grasped his hand in convulsive emotion, in both of his. All discipline was now at an end; the officers could not restrain the men, as they rushed forward to take Washington by the hand, and the sobs and tears of the soldiers told how deeply engraven upon their affections was the love of their commander.

At length Washington reached the barge at Whitehall, and entered it. At the first stroke of the oar, he rose, and turning to the companions of his glory, by waving his hat bade them a silent adieu; their only answer was in tears; officers and men with glistening eyes watched the receding boat, till the form of their noble commander was lost in the distance.

Contrast the farewell of Washington to his army at Whitehall, in 1783, and the adieu of Napoleon and his army at Fontenoy, in 1814. The one had accomplished every wish of his heart; his noble exertions had achieved the independence of his country, and he longed to retire to the bosom of his home—his ambition was satisfied. He fought for no crown nor sceptre, but for equality and the mutual happiness of his fellow-beings. No taint of tyranny, no breath of slander, no whisper of duplicity, marred the fair proportions of his public or private life—but

"He was a man, take him all in all,"

"We need shall look upon his life again."

The other great soldier was the disciple of selfish ambition. He raised the iron weapon of war to crush only that he might rule. What to him were the cries of the widows and orphans? He passed to a throne by making the dead bodies of their protectors his stepping stones. Ambition, self, were the gods of his idolatry, and to them he sacrificed the tombs of his fellow-men for the aggrandizement of personal glory. Enthusiasm points with fearful wonder to the name of Napoleon, while justice, benevolence, freedom, and all the concomitants, which constitute the true happiness of man, shed almost a divine halo round the name and character of Washington.

EXPERIMENTS WITH GUANO.

As this fertilizing agent is attracting a great deal of attention in this country—we may say, more than its share—the following report of some experiments, given by the Liverpool Times, will no doubt prove acceptable to our agricultural readers:

At a late meeting of the Isle of Man Agricultural Society, the following statement was read of some experiments which had been made with guano by Mr. Lyle, of the Kirk Onchan Nursery. On a light and poor soil were two plants of grass; one of Stuckney's rye grass, mixed with small quantities of *holcus lanatus* and

poa trivialis; the other of Italian rye-grass. A space was measured off from each of these patches, and on the 12th of May last, both the spaces were top-dressed with guano, at the rate of three cwt. per acre. On the 20th of June, one square yard of the dressed and undressed spaces, taken as fairly as possible, was cut and carefully weighed, when the following were the results: The produce from one square yard of Stuckney's rye-grass, dressed with guano at the above rate, weighed 7 1/2 lbs.; while that which had not been so treated weighed but 2 3/4 lbs.

The Italian rye-grass dressed with guano, weighed 10 1/2 lbs.; whereas that which had not received any, weighed only 4 3/4 lbs. Guano was also applied on the 12th of May, at the same rate, to a row of young elms; and on the 20th of June, this row could be distinguished, even at a considerable distance, from the others, by its deep and healthy green, and more vigorous growth.

A row of larches was dressed in like manner with precisely similar effects, the neighboring rows decidedly partaking of the benefits of the application. On a row of strawberries, and upon those adjoining, effects similar to the last were produced.

KING LOUIS PHILIPPE.

Lou's Philippe, who is expected in this country about the 9th of next month, will be the first French Sovereign who has visited England in peace. King John of France was taken prisoner by the Black Prince, carried to London, and lodged in the Palace of the Savoy. Francis the First promised a visit to Henry the Eighth, and Henry the Fourth he'd out the same hopes to Elizabeth; but obstructions, intentional or unavoidable, intervened.

Neither Louis XVIII. nor Charles X. were king; they were refugees—and we may safely say England, never till now, had the honor of a friendly visit from a king of France. This is a new feature in the history of this remarkable man, and the skill which he has displayed in preparing the scene for his reception only gives a higher idea of his comprehensive mind, and the skill with which he can render events favorable to his cause. But a month ago war seemed almost inevitable between France and England; the affair of Oatohete and the affair of Morocco exhibited almost insuperable difficulties. The French Republican and Legitimist journals proclaimed that the visit would not take place; the passions of the two nations were too much excited; neither England nor France could yield; and the only chance of Louis Philippe's visiting Queen Victoria was by a terrible collision between the two countries, in the course of which the French Sovereign would land at Portsmouth with an immense steam flotilla in his rear, march on to London, and dictate peace at St. James's. The King of the Barricades, however, had no such intention. He seriously contemplated, as a gallant Frenchman, a return to the compliment paid to him by our Queen. He could do nothing less. He and Lord Aberdeen, by mutual consent, threw Pritchard and D'Aubigny overboard—the Prince de Joinville was allowed to batter down the mud fortresses of the Moors—glory was obtained for the son—and no compensation was demanded for the expenses of the war. No town on the Moroccan coast was occupied; no indemnity was asked—the district of pious Gibraltar was regarded as sacred ground—and France, to her honor, rested satisfied with the conditions proposed in her first ultimatum. No peril, therefore could be better chosen for the arrival of the King of the French. But the incident is in keeping with the whole of his history. Never was there a man so prudent, so industrious, so deep in his designs, and so successful. At the outbreak of the French Revolution he sided with the Republicans, he fought at Gumper, and Demouriez says he decided the battle. Banished from his native country, without money or credit, he worked for his daily bread; he taught the youth of Switzerland geometry and mathematics. When driven from that hospitable region he travelled to America, came to England, and returned to France in the train of Louis XVIII. took up his quarters in the abode of his father at the Palais Royal, lived in obscurity, never forgetting the education of his children. He kept on good terms with the Royal Family of France, was chief mourner at the funeral of the Duke of Bern, retired to the country when the fatal ordinances of July were issued, in a few days was installed Lieutenant of Royalty, and in a few days more mounted the throne. He has kept it hitherto—he has preserved the peace of Europe—he has raised France to a pitch of commercial industry unknown in that country; and, in the seventy second year of his age, is now about to throw himself unprotected among a people called the natural enemies of France. These natural enemies will do him justice. Soult, though so well acquainted with the English character, was astonished at his reception, and, if we mistake not, the feelings of our country-

men, they will equally astonish the humble exile who once lived at Twickenham.—Sun.

Three Hundred Spinning Wheels in operation on Boston Common.—In an address delivered before the Caledonia (Vt.) Agricultural Society, by Henry Stevens, Esq., in which the importance of affording suitable encouragement to domestic manufactures is very forcibly set forth, the author says: "We find in the American Annals, an account of the anniversary of a society for encouraging industry, held 1753, on which occasion Boston Common presented a novel sight.—In the afternoon about 300 young female spinners, decently dressed, appearing on the Common at their spinning wheels were placed regularly in three rows, and a female was seated at each wheel; the weavers also appeared cleanly dressed, in garments of their own weaving. One of them working a loom on a stage, was carried on men's shoulders attended with music; an immense number of spectators were present at this interesting spectacle. The Rev. Dr. Cooper preached a discourse, and a collection was made for the benefit of the institution. Ladies of Boston whirling three hundred spinning wheels! These were afterwards the matrons who refused British tea, and who never saw a piano. Wonder if a thousand delicate ladies could not be seen in the city, at their pianos, where one old fashioned rosy damsel could be found at the healthy exercise of the spinning wheel?"

Mr. Stevens adds—"The woman who manufactures for her own household, and pieces of goods to sell, does more to retain the gold coin in our State, than all the banks or the greatest financiers."

Horrible Affair.—The following extract of a letter from Lima gives an account of a most horrible occurrence which recently happened at a neighboring island, dated March 22:—"You will have heard from Capt. Green, of the Oatario, that three men deserted from him last Friday night. To-day two of them returned; they were brought to the U. S. Consulate Agency, and made one of the most horrible statements I ever heard. They, as they say, hired a boat of three natives on Friday evening, and started for Hawaii. There were three in the boat, viz: Walter G. Pike of New Windsor, Orange county, N. Y.; Robert McCarty, New York city, and Jacob Von Chief, belonging to Middletown Point, N. J.—the latter a colored man. They pulled all Friday night, Saturday, Sunday, and their nights, and became exhausted, and were unable to pull any longer. On Tuesday they drifted on the rocks at Lani, and, having been without food or fresh water the whole time, and having drunk salt water, they were in a state of starvation. They were not able to get up the pali (precipice) and agreed to eat lots to see who should die for the benefit of the other two. The lot fell on Von Chief, who was killed by blows on his head with a stone. They then cut his arm and throat, and drank his blood after which they cut a piece from his right arm and ate it. After they became strengthened, they got up the pali, and met with some natives who gave them food, and brought them across the island, and to this place in canoes. The natives have been examined, and confirm the statement made by the men. The dead body was found as they described, and buried by them. The Governor will send to Lani to-morrow for the women they first saw after landing, and for the remains of the boat."

Another letter states that these men were tried for murder, and acquitted, and subsequently tried for stealing the boat, and fined \$99 and costs. Having no means of paying the fine, they were working out on the public roads.—N. Y. Free Sun.

CHINESE AGRICULTURE.

We passed the batteries which had so recently been the scene of such dreadful slaughter, and, stemming the strong current, proceeded rapidly up the river.—The country through which it winds its way is a perfect flat as far as the eye could reach, and in as high state of cultivation as the market-gardens round London. Small farm houses stood in every direction, neatly encircled with flower gardens, the whole presenting a perfect picture of wealth, fertility, industry, and comfort; and when we were informed (a circumstance we had every reason to believe perfectly true) that the same state of things existed, not only throughout the whole of this, but of all the neighboring provinces, any one of which, as regards extent would make a handsome kingdom for a European potentate, some slight idea may be formed of the endless internal agricultural wealth of the Chinese empire, and the little concern the Emperor of this mighty country has been accustomed to bestow on foreign nations, their commerce trade, or anything else concerning them. Numerous implements of agriculture, which we supposed only to be known to the most scientific and highly instruct-

ed European nations, were discovered in great numbers, and in constant use among them, from the plough and common harrow to the winnow and thrashing-machine, with which scarcely any farm-house, however small, was unprovided. Added to which, for the purpose of irrigation, scarcely any considerable field that did not possess its chain pump, for the purpose of irrigating their crops, by drawing the water from the lower levels, with comparatively small labor to themselves; from which I have not the least doubt that those at present in use in our navy or merchantmen were taken.—Recollections of Service.

Doings in Wisconsin.—The last number of the Lancaster (Grant County) contains a long account of some transactions which closely resemble an attempt at Lynch law, by what that paper calls substantial farmers and order-loving citizens. One John Thompson, formerly a man of wealth and influence, has recently become obnoxious to his neighbors, between whom and himself various disputes have arisen. Several barns were destroyed by fire, and the facts were attributed to Thompson. He was arrested, and not giving bail was committed to prison; and after remaining there for several months, made his escape before trial. A few weeks ago another barn and a number of large stacks of wheat were destroyed, the latter being the property of a man to whom Thompson owed an inveterate enmity; this, connected with other circumstances, led to the belief that he was the author of the fires, and in a short time, scores of armed men were scouring the country in search of him. For two or three days the search was ineffectual, but yet it was thought they had traced him to where he had encamped and drawn up his canoe on the east bank of the Mississippi. The discovery or something else led to further search in that quarter, and his arrest by the Sheriff the same evening on an island in the river. As soon as it was known that he had been arrested, forty or fifty of the settlers, all armed, attempted to take summary vengeance upon him. The Sheriff sent an express for aid, which came in time to protect his prisoner, who was lodged in jail; and the illegal assembly dispersed.

Interior of a Harem at Damascus.—The possessor of this harem is by no means enviable. The ladies and their attendants had a most negligent, uncleanly, and altogether unprepossessing appearance, looking as if they had slept in their daily dress, as is the fashion here, and that for more than one night. They screamed, laughed and made all sorts of rude noises about me, stared at me, and seized my hand. The savages of the South Sea Islands could not be ruder in their curiosity. And this was the harem of a wealthy and respectable man! Certainly the harem makes its prisoners coarse-minded and stupid. What there was between the behavior of these women and that of the fair Jewesses who, like them, are natives of Syria, and equally uneducated! I felt very uncomfortable within the walls of this harem, and was glad when I got out and joined my attendants. To see such a company of rude women was revolting. The harem does grades woman to a mere animal. Men who take the liberty to write about things of which they know nothing have often asserted that these Oriental women do not feel unhappy in the harem. So much the worse for them! Did ever a cow feel unhappy in a green meadow? What a happiness that I should belong to the old so-called barbarians, to the German race, with whom, even from the oldest times, woman has held her due place. Polygamy is a wall of separation between Christianity and the Eastern people.—Countess Hahn Hahn's Oriental Letters.

A Missionary Killed.—The New Bedford Mercury gives the following painful intelligence: Jane 20th, the natives assembled at Point Venus, this being too near the Bay of Papeete, for general safety, the French Governor again, at the head of 400 troops, marched upon them. The natives received intelligence of his approach, and placed themselves in ambush. The natives allowed the main body to pass; but as the rear guard was passing in front of the English Mission House, they opened their fire in a direct line with the house. Mr. Kean, one of the missionaries who was walking on his verandah, was struck by a ball, and killed instantly.

For Liberia.—The emigrant vessel of the Maryland Colonization Society takes her leave of Baltimore to-day, with a goodly number of emigrants. The departure of the expedition has been delayed from the first of the month, for the purpose of carrying out thirty-seven persons set free by Mr. Wilson, of Kentucky provisions for whose transportation are made by the Pennsylvania Colonization Society. To this number will also be added, twenty-seven, manumitted by Harriet P. Tompkins, of Virginia; arrangements for whose transportation being provided by the executor of her will.

LEGISLATURE.

On Monday the 2d inst., the Legislature of this State convened at Springfield, and elected Col. W. A. Richardson, of Schuyler county, Speaker. After filling the offices of Clerks, Door Keepers, &c., it received the

Governor's Message.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

It is with pleasure, that I again meet the representatives of the people, to consult for the welfare of our common constituents; and I am happy to announce to them, that it has pleased an all-wise Providence to continue to us, as a nation, the blessings at home and abroad; the enjoyment of liberty, property, and happiness, secured to us by our venerated republican institutions; and in our own State, an ample sufficiency of the fruits of the earth for general comfort.

If there be any thing to detract from the brightness of the picture which might be presented of individual and general prosperity, it is, that for the last two seasons, the crops have not been so abundant as usual; considerable amounts of property have been destroyed by high waters, the prevalent sickness has been severer than common the present year; and the people are oppressed with the apprehension of evil from the magnitude of the State debt; but with these abatements, our condition, as a people, might be advantageously compared, with that of many other nations of the earth, whose starving & over-wrought inhabitants are suffering from hunger, war, pestilence, famine, or unprofitable toil; and last, though not least, from the oppression of arbitrary and unequal laws, which crush one portion, and that the largest of the people, to make them subservient to a favored few. Indeed, if discontent and repining, should exist amongst us, they could not spring from a state of actual want, but rather from the lack of those superfluities and luxuries, which are less necessary to a comfortable existence, than to please a corrupted imagination.

Since the adjournment of the last General Assembly, the pecuniary affairs of the people, have improved in the most satisfactory manner. The immense amount of private debt, contracted in consequence of an unsound and redundant paper circulation, has been mostly liquidated. A depreciated currency, then universally prevalent, has been withdrawn, and gold and silver, and the paper of solvent banks, has been substituted in its place. Indeed it is highly satisfactory to observe, the great amount of the precious metals, which has been added to the general circulation; thereby giving stability to the currency, and a security to the value of property and labor, unknown for many years before. The exchanges, have never been so well regulated in the palmiest days of the United States Bank; and this result has been brought about by the natural laws of trade, unimpeded by mischievous legislation.

The several acts, putting our local banks into liquidation, by removing an artificial and mischievous system of currency, have greatly contributed to these results. The great scarcity of money, which was experienced at first, promoted economy in private life. It abolished the system of private credit, which had prevailed; to the ruin of thousands, under an expanded paper circulation. These acts, also caused the banks to disgorge their specie, which for many years before, had been withheld from the business of the country. And, more than all, these acts, have demonstrated to the people, that a currency which is depreciated may be withdrawn from circulation, and a sound one substituted, not only without inconvenience, but with general benefit to all. They have also demonstrated the grand truths, which have been doubted by many, that banks are wholly unnecessary to supply a local currency; that money, will in the main, exist and circulate in every country, in proportion to its exchangeable property; and that local banks, in fact, impede the equalization of the currency, and manifestly tend to derange the exchanges.

Whether local banks, are necessary and expedient, in highly commercial countries, where they can be managed with integrity and ability, and where strict punctuality in the payment of debts, prevails amongst all classes of people, is a question which I do not propose to discuss. But if former experience, is to be any guide for the future, we must be satisfied, that we in the State of Illinois, are better without them, than with them.

We tried the system, under our Territorial Government. It was a failure. In 1821, we tried a State Bank, under the management of officers appointed by the legislature. It resulted in a loss to the State of about one hundred thousand dollars; and for the space of four or five years the depreciated paper of the bank supplied our circulation to the exclusion of all other mon-

ey. We tried the experiment again in 1835, by chartering the late banks, with no better success. And we ought now, to be satisfied, that without a greater and more general punctuality, in the payment of private debts, it will ever be impossible to administer the affairs of a bank with safety to the people. If the debtors and customers of the bank do not pay, it will be impossible for any institution, with the wisest management to maintain specie payments for any great length of time. It is perhaps unnecessary to discuss the subject further. The people of the State, have become so thoroughly satisfied of the evils of the system, that if we obey the will of our common constituents, no effort will be made to re-charter any of the existing banks, nor to create new ones.

It will be proper that the representatives of the people, should make a thorough examination into the state of these banks, and if they have violated any of the provisions of existing law, apply such remedy as may be needful; if their affairs have been managed prudently and honestly, suffer them to wind up and quietly out of existence, according to the terms of the acts providing for putting them into liquidation.

The State property, directed to be sold, by the "Act to provide for the sale of public property, and the payment of the public debt, approved March 4, 1843," has all been appraised, advertised, and offered for sale, according to the provisions of that act.

Sales, were not effected so readily as was anticipated. The railroad from Springfield to Meredosia, remains undisposed of, and without more repairs than I can recommend to be made on it, at the expense of the State, must become useless in a few years. I submit to the wisdom of the General Assembly, in case it cannot be sold during the session, to devise some mode of disposing of it, so as to continue its use to the country.—Of the two hundred and ten thousand acres of land, donated by Congress, under the distribution law; and the forty-two thousand acres purchased by the State, under the provisions of the law to establish a system of internal improvements, only seventeen thousand, six hundred and twenty-four acres, and ninety-seven hundredths of an acre, have been sold, up to November 11th, 1844.—These lands were mostly sold to persons who were, or intended to be, actual settlers; and produced the sum of sixty-five thousand thirty-one dollars and twenty-seven cents, principal and interest, in internal improvement bonds and scrip. A general account of the sales of this and other property will be furnished to the General Assembly.

At the time this law was passed, the scrip and bonds of this State, were selling in the market at the rate of about eight cents on the dollar. Soon after the adjournment of the late General Assembly, the bonds of the State, rose in price to be worth from forty to sixty cents on the dollar; which, I have no doubt, was the true cause why no more of the public property was sold. Whether it would be better to continue the sale of these lands, and thereby continue a faint effort to extinguish a portion of the public debt; or whether it would be better to hold them up for sale, until the settlement and improvement of the country shall create a greater demand for them, and enhance their value; are questions which I submit to be determined by the legislature.

On the one hand, if these lands are continued subject to sale, the people who want them for settlement, may be accommodated, the settlement of the country may be promoted, and they would, the sooner become taxable. On the other hand, if the price of bonds should fall, these lands may all be purchased upon speculation, and if they should be withdrawn from the market I have no hesitation in believing that they will increase in value much faster than the State debt will increase by the accumulation of interest on such part of it, as these lands will extinguish, at present prices.

There has been no revision, or republication of the general statute laws of the State since the year 1833. Since that time one-third of the State which was then a wilderness, has been populated.—

This portion of the people has never been supplied with the statutes, and in many of the older counties the copies of the revision in 1833, are becoming scarce and almost out of print. There is, perhaps, nothing more imperatively demanded of the legislature than a thorough revision and republication of the statute laws. Most of the standard laws, I apprehend, will require but little revision. They were drawn by the judges of the supreme court, with great care, and are as near perfection as they could probably be brought during the hurry of a session of the legislature. There are, however, occasional laws passed since, which might be amended with advantage; and such amendments would seem to be required before a general republication shall be authorized.

In pursuance of authority granted to me by the latter part of the 21st section of an act entitled "An act to provide for the completion of the Illinois and Michigan canal, and for the payment of the canal debt," I appointed Michael Ryan and Charles Oakley, commissioners on the part of the State, to proceed to the Eastern cities, and to Europe with instructions to open a negotiation with the holders of Illinois bonds; and authorized them to pledge the canal, canal lands and other

property pertaining to the canal fund, for a further advance of one million six hundred thousand dollars to complete the canal; and I, also, advanced to each of them, to defray their expenses, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, from the moneys received by me from the United States, under the act of Congress, entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights," this being the only money, at the time belonging to the State, and there being a sufficiency besides, to pay the entire interest on the school fund due for the year 1843.

At one time great hopes were entertained of a successful negotiation.—The bondholders in Europe and America agreed to advance the sum of four hundred thousand dollars, to be expended on the canal in the year 1844, upon certain conditions. One of which was, that it should be proved by the examination of competent agents, to be appointed by them, that the representations made by Messrs. Oakley and Ryan, in reference to the canal, the amount of the canal debt and the value of the property proposed to be pledged, should turn out to be correct. Accordingly Governor Davis and Capt. Swift, of the State of Massachusetts, two gentlemen of high standing for integrity and talents, were appointed by the authority of the bond holders, to make the required examinations. These gentlemen did make an elaborate examination and report, highly favorable to the statements of Messrs. Oakley and Ryan—and the bondholders themselves acknowledged that all the conditions, on the part of the State had been complied with.—The security offered by the State was found to be sufficient; but owing to some cause, at present unknown to me, the money has not been paid; subscriptions have not been made up, and the negotiation may possibly fail.

Great hopes were entertained, that by means of this law, without further pledging the faith of the State, or borrowing any more money, the bondholders would take the canal property and complete the canal. This property honestly belongs to our creditors, for money already advanced. It would, however, be of but little value to them, in the present unfinished condition of the canal. If the law had simply proposed to turn the property over to them in its present condition, without power to finish the canal, I apprehend that we should have done both them and the State the greatest injustice; I was sincerely believed that the provision for finishing the canal, was no less beneficial to them than to us; as it provided for increasing and giving an active value to the pledge, for the payment of precedent debts.

The probable failure of the negotiations under this law, will leave us in a condition in regard to the canal, in which it will be easier to foresee the failure, than to predict the success of any new project.

Some persons have proposed to solicit another donation of land from the General Government; others an appropriation of money direct from Congress, and others again rely upon the distributive share of the State in the proceeds of the public lands. To all which plans there seems to me, to be insuperable objections.

The choice lands of the State have already been selected. The 210,000 acres selected in 1842, are better in quality than any which could now be selected.—These lands have been in market since April last, on favorable terms, and but few of them have been sold; thus demonstrating that the sale of such lands is so tardy as to afford but little encouragement to contractors to undertake and progress with the work. The distributive share of the State in the proceeds of the sale of the public lands will be but a small sum at first, compared with the sum demanded for the work, and must necessarily decrease in amount every year as the lands are sold. The sum thus to be raised, if expended directly on the canal, would not complete it in less than sixteen years; and if offered as a security for the payment of interest on a new loan, the very uncertainty of the existence of such a law, being liable at all times to be repealed, or continued at the pleasure of Congress, together with the certainty that the amount to be derived therefrom, must annually diminish, will render the offer of an avail. It cannot be imagined that capitalists would lend money on such security.

There are also objections to a direct appropriation of money, by Congress.—It is true that Congress is bound, by compact with the State, to make the National road, and if money could be appropriated to this, and some few other objects of great national importance, such as the Illinois and Michigan canal, harbors on the great Northern lakes, the Mississippi river; and its great tributary streams; if every other portion of the Union would not call for similar and greater appropriations; if no reckless and extravagant expenditures should be made, merely to secure the local popularity of members of Congress, the principal objections would be obviated. But if there be anything to be feared, more than another, it is that Congress some time or other, will enter into a general, wild, and extravagant system of internal improvements, by means of which, if the log-rolling system of some of the States shall be introduced, the General Government would soon be as much crippled with debt as are those unfortunate States. We may rely upon it that whenever this system shall be again revived in Congress the members there will be as much devoted to its diffusion all over the country; as were the members of our own legislature. Each one, will desire to do as much for his constituents

as he can, not only as an act of patriotic devotion to their interest, but more frequently, to enhance his own popularity. Each one would append his own little neighborhood river or road, and all would be ashamed to return to their constituents without a share in the general scramble.

During the administration of one of our Presidents, a survey was ordered, and a system projected, involving an expenditure of upwards of one hundred millions of dollars. If this had succeeded, it would have been added to, from time to time, until the whole United States would have been irretrievably ruined as our own State is supposed to be. Fortunately, however, for the country this most dangerous system was successfully encountered and overthrown by a succeeding administration. I call it dangerous because it manifestly tends to the creation of a large national debt; a debt which, whenever contracted, will prostrate the financial energy of the whole nation, and throw it manacled and handcuffed at the mercy of foreign powers.

In forming an opinion on this subject, it is all the time to be remembered, that the confederacy alone, is charged with the war making power, and with the general defence against foreign aggression. The States, separately, cannot make war, nor defend the country. They may be all solvent, but their financial ability, can not be used for general defence. The common government is our only reliance for this, and if this government, being alone charged with the common defence, is to be crippled and ruined with debt, whether by squandering its revenues, by a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, by assuming the State debts, or by a ruinous system of internal improvements, we will make ourselves the easy victims of the nations of Europe; and we will be sure to see them on every occasion of difference, sending their fleets to our coasts, to bombard our cities, and drive us into dishonorable treaties, as they have often done with the weak government of Mexico, and the imbecile Republics of South America.

We have these instances, and many others of weak nations, as standing examples of what would be done to us by the proud, overbearing and unjust nations of Europe, with whom might constitutes right, if we thus impair the national strength of our country.

It is true that a national debt existed during the last war with Great Britain. We had then, however, the public domain almost unimpaired by previous sales.—Many millions of it were granted as military bounties for the enlistment of soldiers, and all of it was pledged for loans to carry on the war. This was a rich and ample resource. It infused power into weakness, and saved a resort to high taxation. Since that time the most valuable of the public lands have been sold, and the sales must necessarily decrease for the future, making it more than ever necessary to abstain from the creation of new debts.

It is also true, that Great Britain has a great national debt, which does not seem to impair her ability to prosecute most extensive wars. But there is a difference between this government and that. Hers is a government of force at home and abroad, sustained by the bayonets of a mercenary soldiery, by which she is enabled to ravish from the mouth of starving poverty, the last morsel of its bread, in the shape of the most odious and extravagant taxes, with which a nation was ever afflicted. Ours is a government of opinion, founded upon the principle of voluntary submission to the laws. We are a free people, who will never submit to such burdens as long as our liberties endure. If we follow the example of England, in the creation of a great national debt, we would be compelled to follow her example in her system of government. For nothing short of a monarchy, sustained by the bayonets of a hireling soldiery, could ever wring such taxes from the free people of these United States.

All of these measures, are liable to the common objection which arises from the uncertainty and dilatory nature of the action of Congress on such subjects, and upon the whole, I think I may venture to assert that none of them will do to rely on. As for myself, I have no new measure to propose, but it will afford me great pleasure to concur with the General Assembly in any measure which will really conduce to the accomplishment of this great work.

The subject of common school education must necessarily attract your attention. It is one of the utmost importance to the well being of the people; the due provision for which, is essential to the perpetuity of enlightened republicanism, and absolutely necessary to a proper and just administration of our democratic institutions. No system on this subject has yet been adopted, which has been satisfactory to the people; or which has been executed with efficiency in all parts of the State. But little statistical or other information of the actual operation of existing laws on this subject, has yet been collected to enable the General Assembly to legislate upon it with an enlightened judgment. Some means ought to be adopted, to collect this information; and I can think of none better than the appointment, by your honorable bodies, of an agent, at once faithful and competent to the task; whose duty it would be to travel into every county, and if possible, every neighborhood; and by a careful inspection and examination, collect this information for the use of the Legislature; and by lectures and every other means in his power, endeavor to impress upon the people the overwhelming importance of the education of their children. Such an agent ought to be a rare man; endowed with

talents, zeal, and discretion of the highest order. Money expended on such an agency, if ably, faithfully and zealously executed, would be approved by the people, as being more for their benefit than any other appropriation whatever. And if taxed for it, they would feel that they had been taxed for a purpose of the highest utility.

During the last summer, serious disturbances occurred in the county of Hancock. The causes and consequences of those disturbances, and the history of the several transactions to which they gave rise, will be laid before you in a special report.

My proceedings as ex officio Fund Commissioner, in settling, collecting and paying debts due to and from the State, and the general management of the State property, will likewise be laid before you in a special report.

The companies chartered, at the last session to complete the Central railroad and the Northern Cross railroad from Springfield to the eastern boundary of the State, have not as yet complied with any of the terms of the several laws by which they were created.

The act also to settle the account of Macalister and Stebbins has not been complied with by them; and it is now pretty certain that they never had, and never will have the ability to comply with its terms. The bonds which they proposed to return, were not and have not been subject to their control. It will be recollected that these bonds were hypothecated to them, upon which the Fund Commissioner received the sum of two hundred and sixty-one thousand dollars, to pay the semi-annual interest on the State debt, due on the first of July, 1841. These bonds were immediately re-hypothecated by them, to raise the money advanced to the Fund Commissioner; and have ever since remained beyond their control. The money is due to the holders of the bonds in proportion to their advances. They have not, however, seen proper to present them for payment, according to the terms of the above recited act; and many of them have been thrown into the market and sold, from time to time, as other bonds.

The present judiciary system, has been found to be insufficient for the due administration of justice in some parts of the State, and particularly in the county of Cook. The city of Chicago, situated in that county, has so increased in population and business, as to require a court to be in session the greater part of the year. The county of Cook is now the component part of a circuit of seven counties. Chicago is a city of some twelve thousand inhabitants; being situated on Lake Michigan. Its business is of the character and importance of a seaport town; it is the thoroughfare for travelling by land and water, to and from the northern part of this State, the southern part of Wisconsin, and a part of Iowa Territory. In such a place, there must be a greater amount of litigation; and a larger number of criminals committed, than could be expected amongst the same number of people, differently situated.—And so it is, with all thriving and populous cities. The city of St. Louis, containing less than three times the number of inhabitants, has three courts sitting nearly all the time for the despatch of business; and the judiciary there, is no more than adequate to the wants of the people. I respectfully recommend the establishment of a separate court in the county of Cook, and city of Chicago, with a jurisdiction concurrent with the circuit court. The present system has operated to the people there, for years past, as almost a denial of justice. Prisoners have suffered long and vexatious imprisonment, before they could be tried for offences, of which they were accused, and the county has been put to an expense in maintaining them, unknown to other counties.

There may be other parts of the State suffering in a somewhat similar way. If so, the fact will be known to the General Assembly, and the evil ought to be removed by the establishment of such additions to the judiciary system, as will meet the wants of the people. The revenues of the State for the year 1844, are estimated, by the Auditor, at the sum of \$150,000, no part of which has yet been collected. There is also due, for arrearages of previous years, the sum of \$59,304. The probable cost of assessing and collecting, what is now due to the State is estimated at about \$18,000; and of the whole sum now due, amounting to \$109,304, the sum of \$100,000 may be collected and paid in by the first of May next. The revenue will be increased for the years 1845, and 1846, about \$5,000 each year.

On the 31st of October last, there were warrants on the Treasury outstanding to the amount of \$22,883; and on the same day, there was an unexpended balance in the treasury of \$1,173,763.

The sum now on hand, and that due, and expected to be collected, will be scarcely more than sufficient, by the strictest economy, to pay the current expenses of the State Government, the interest on the school fund, and the expenses of this General Assembly.

As to the extraordinary debt of the State, contracted for the canal and other internal improvements, no interest has been paid on it, which has accrued, since the first of July, 1841, and no provision of law has been made for such payment. The magnitude of this debt, compared with the resources of the State, has been a continual terror to the people. They have lived in expectation of oppressive taxes. The same has been anticipated, by all who would otherwise emigrate to the State. The popular vote at the last election, shows that our population has been

increased but little since 1840; and it is a fact, too notorious to be concealed, that nothing but the utter impossibility of selling real estate, prevents the rapid decrease of our numbers. The adjacent territories are filling up with inhabitants at our expense. The high and palmy days have departed, when we doubled our population in a few years; when, if a citizen owned more land than he wanted for cultivation, or if he wanted to leave the country, or remove from one part of the State to another, he could sell his land for cash. What has produced this state of things? Has it been high taxes? No, it has been the fear of them only. It is because money has been drawn from our pockets, as a tax upon our industry? No. Not one cent has yet been paid by taxation. On the contrary, our taxes for State purposes are three times less than they are in the great and flourishing State of Ohio. Nevertheless, Ohio is advancing to greatness, with unparalleled rapidity; whilst we are paralyzed with the torpid fear of evil only, when no such evil really exists.

The fancies, the fears, the imaginations of men hang like an incubus, upon our prosperity. The reality whenever it comes, can never be so terrifying, as alarming, as the undefined and dreamy imaginations of men, conjured up by the mere expectation of an unknown and untold evil.

If something could be done, to define the extent of this evil, to dissipate imaginary terror; and to create a confidence in the public mind, here and all over the world, that justice will be done, and no oppression attempted, we may reasonably look for a return of prosperity. Our own people would pursue their industry with alacrity; and increase their improvements with confidence; strangers from abroad would be attracted to the State, and property would be doubled in value in a very short time. But without something of this kind shall be done, the terrors of the people will drive them away, as fast as they can dispose of their property, and all substantial inhabitants, who might be expected from abroad will avoid us, for some of the territories. Indeed, if we might expect any increase, it would most likely, be composed of the refuse population of other States; men, who would have every thing to gain and nothing to lose, who, having but little respect for their own private character, would be indifferent to the honor and credit of the place selected for their residence.

The mere apprehension then of high taxes, and not of their actual existence, constitutes our only embarrassment. How necessary then, is it, that the whole height and depth, length, breadth, and thickness of the apprehended evil should be defined and settled immediately, and that forever.

Whatever is done ought to be in conformity to the great principles of natural justice. It ought not to involve a tax which would be oppressive. If a fund shall be established, it ought to be so constituted, as to increase with the future prosperity of the country, and although it might be small at first, a probability ought to appear that, within a reasonable time, it will increase to such an amount, as will answer the purpose intended, it ought to be such a measure, as the people will be satisfied with and cheerfully submit. It ought to appear, that it will not be made a political hobby hereafter. No antagonist measure or party ought to be arrayed against it. In a word, whatever is done, ought to be a complete and permanent settlement of the question; and it ought to appear that no new agitation will grow out of it to endanger the measure, as the settled and permanent policy of the country.

In the first place, this question can never be settled by denying the debt. It is too notorious that we have had the money of our creditors, and they have had nothing in return. The sense of the universal world is, and always will be, that we owe them. This is an imperishable fact, which can never be forgotten. The question will always arise at every succeeding session of the Legislature. We may deny the debt—we may plead *non est factum* to our bonds, but like the rogue, who seeks to cheat his creditor in private life, we will still owe the money; the benumbing consciousness of which, being registered on our hearts, will stick to us to plague us forever.

The question cannot be settled by asking and receiving a distributive share of the proceeds of the public lands. A fund so constituted will not amount to more than \$90,000 at first; and must annually diminish as the lands are sold. Such a measure would give no confidence that a provision had been made for the ultimate payment of either principle or interest of the debt.

The question cannot be settled by an assumption of the State debts by the United States, without doing as much injustice to some of the States, as would be done to our creditors by open and avowed repudiation. Several of the States have no debt to pay, and yet their citizens, equally with ours, would be taxed to pay money which they have never enjoyed or contracted. It would be as honorable, and honest, to cheat our creditors out of their interest as to wring it from others, who are under no obligation morally or legally to pay it. A law involving such monstrous injustice can never be passed or sanctioned by the American people.

The truth is, we will have to rely on ourselves, upon our own exertions. We contracted the debt ourselves, and ourselves will have to pay it. We need look to no foreign aid. We must make bare our own right arms, and come up to the work, appalling as it looks, like men.

This is a subject which has commu-

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, DEC 11, 1844.

Several communications are unavoidably crowded out in consequence of the length of the Governor's message.

Fencing.—Mr. H. Stanley, a gentleman recently from the north, is now in this city giving instruction in the art of Fencing to such as wish. His skill and moderate terms, render the opportunity highly favorable to such as wish to manœuvre in the cuts, thrusts, and salutes, with grace, precision, and dexterity. As he will continue through the winter fall that wish to improve the chance, will have time.

Wonder.—It will be a wonder if some of the elders don't pay a fine of twenty dollars, for omitting to make their marriage returns to the city Recorder.

Conviction.—Geo. Reader, was recently convicted of passing counterfeit money in St. Louis, and sent to the Missouri penitentiary for five years.

THE HEATHEN AT OUR OWN DOOR.

If we cannot feel for them, we have no heart to feel for the heathen abroad. Otherwise it is all sentimentality, all fictitious philanthropy, mere missionary romance this anxiety for the heathen. The Christian that cannot feel for his suffering brother at home, and desire that he may be raised from a condition of suffering, degradation, and sinfulness, to happiness on earth, and glory in heaven, has no heart to feel for the suffering abroad.

True piety, sympathizes with the suffering of all classes, and generally first with those at her own door.—*Christian Politician.*

Very true: "The heathen are at our own door!" The voice of the people at home; the voice of strangers abroad; the voice of government throughout the world; and the voice of Jehovah, will sanction such doctrine.

The voice of blood from the Cilly duel, and many others; the voice of blood from the riots of Philadelphia; the voice of blood from lynching men to death at Vicksburg; the voice of blood from burning a negro alive in St. Louis; the voice of blood from the murdered Lovejoy at Alton; and the voice of blood from the martyred Joseph and Hyrum Smith in Carthage jail, all cry for vengeance, and witness to an anxious and insulted world, that the heathen are at our own doors!

Every city in the United States, save Nauvoo, by its grog-shops and brothels, filled with vulgar, profane, and wretched vagabonds, speaks with a voice like thunder, that the heathen are at our own doors!

The gambling; the profane swearing; the dissoluteness and vulgarity of that portion of community not "having a form of godliness;" the levity, pride, and unfaithfulness of what are styled *christians*; and the irreverence, and what may justly be called the *popular profanity* of the official elite, and fashionable portion of the nation, publish like the voice of an angel, that the heathen are at our own doors.

"Fictitious philanthropy," truly to talk about the most in our brothers' eye, when a beam so large in our own, hides God from us!

The truth is, Mr. Christian Politician, there is nothing but Mormonism will save this generation from wretchedness and ruin. Now mark it; if fifty years find this nation prosperous without Mormonism, Joseph Smith, was a false prophet, and there is no God!—*Watch*, therefore.

MEETING OF THE MORMONS LAST THURSDAY.

Agreeably to an announcement in the papers, Elder Winchester, one of Sidney Rigdon's men, addressed a meeting of the Mormons of this city, last Thursday, in their hall, corner of Hudson and Canal streets. The attendance was very slim, only about thirty persons being present, two-thirds of whom were females.

After a long rambling, and rather incoherent narration, descriptive of the early part of Joe Smith's career at Nauvoo, the Elder went on to speak of a 'vision' which Joe had ten days before his death. He and Hyrum went out, he said, to the prairie to call on the name of the Lord, and then Joe beheld in vision the tragical scene in which he was soon to take a part at Carthage jail. From that moment Joe was an altered man—he lost all spirit, and as the Elder said, 'his countenance fell' from that moment.

The Elder went on to argue that Joe's death was ordained of the Lord, on account of Joe's transgressions—that he did not apostatize, but he 'wrought abominations,' and was therefore deemed unfit

to direct 'the Kingdom,' and share in its triumphs. The transgression was in introducing the 'spiritual wife system.' On this subject it was expected that the Elder would have gone into the details and exposed it fully. But he contented himself with a general denunciation of it; said that it was universally prevalent at Nauvoo—and that it was to free 'the church' from that evil, that Sidney Rigdon had taken a separate stand. Elder Winchester called on all the faithful to come out and separate themselves at once from their corrupt brethren at Nauvoo, which was, he said, doomed to destruction, and was fast falling into decay on account of its iniquities.

Altogether the Elder's speech was rather tame, and did not present any point of novelty or special interest. It is quite evident that the death of Joe Smith has given a fatal blow to this delusion.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Mormonism of itself, is a living miracle, and the world, aside from the members of the church, is the witness, and the above proves it. Whenever a person is cut off from communion with the saints, his power of the spirit, the simple Mormon spirit, is gone and all flesh notice it. Apostates may preach, but God only gives power; and they worm themselves into notice, but the word of the Lord, that 'they shall be cursed with the heaviest of all curses,' will follow them in this world and the world to come, while the faithful hear the gospel whisper, 'peace.'

PRISONERS AT VAN DIEWAN'S LAND.

NEW YORK, NOV. 18, 1844.
To the Editor of the Tribune:
Herewith is transmitted to you a notice in reference to a number of individuals who were included with the American captives in Canada in 1839, which, on the score of justice and benevolence, I ask you to give publicity to in the columns of your paper.

Of the destiny of the men whose names are given in the list below, I have been unable to obtain certain information; but I am made certain of the fact that there are now 42 American citizens imprisoned at Van Dieman's Land by the British Government on account of their part which they took in the revolutionary movement in Canada in 1838—and these unfortunate men, who were of humble station, have been allowed to live alone in their miserable condition of common felons, while the influence of our Government has since their imprisonment been several times exercised to procure the liberation of other citizens of the United States, who had become prisoners under precisely the same circumstances in Mexico. Without reference to the merits of either the cause of Canada or Texas, I would ask, in this justice! Say what you please on the subject, I assert that the conduct of the Government of the United States towards the American captives at Van Dieman's Land, when viewed in comparison with the conduct of the Government towards American prisoners in Mexico, is a scandal and a disgrace to Republicanism.

Very respectfully,
TH. JEFFERSON SUTHERLAND.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Of certain American Citizens who were imprisoned in Canada in 1838.

- TO THE POSTMASTERS OF THE EASTERN, MIDDLE AND WESTERN STATES.—Gentlemen: Herewith is presented to you a list of the names of a number of individuals, who were included with the American captives in Canada in 1839, but of whose destiny I have not been able to obtain any certain information:
1. Richard Bell, of Antwerp, Jefferson Co. N. Y.
 2. Nelson Colton, of Orleans, Jefferson Co. N. Y.
 3. Joseph Lee, of Palermo, Oswego Co.
 4. John Holmes, of Madrid St. Lawrence Co.
 5. Jacob Herald, of Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence Co.
 6. Philip Algire, of Salina, Onondago Co. N. Y.
 7. Hugh Calhoun, of Salina, Onondago Co.
 8. William Goodrich, of Norway, Herkimer Co.
 9. David Day, of Cleveland, O.
 10. Charles Reed, do
 11. Robert Whitney, do
 12. Oliver Crandall, do
 13. John L. Guthridge, do
 14. Mitchell Monroe, of Toledo, O.
 15. David Anthony, of Detroit, Mich.
 16. Hiram Barnham, Ypsilanti, do
 17. James D. Few, do
 18. John Simons, of Buffalo, N. Y.
 19. Joseph Horton, do
 20. Ezra Horton, do
 21. Truman Woodbury, Lockport, Niagara Co.
 22. John Brown, residence unknown.
 23. William Montague, do
 24. Samuel Hilkey, do
 25. John T. Maybee, do
 26. Erastus Warner, do
 27. George B. Cooley, do

I feel an earnest desire that no individual who was concerned in the late unfortunate attempt at revolution in Canada, whom I may claim as my countryman, and who has been numbered among the captives, should be forgotten and left to suffer as a prisoner, however humble may have been his condition of life, and however destitute of friends he may be which I believe every true hearted American will adjudge a reasonable one for me; and therefore, I solicit of the said Post Masters, that they will make diligent en-

quiry for the above named persons in their several towns, and if any of the individuals named in the above list have resided therein at any time, and the fate and present whereabouts of such person can be ascertained, that they will give me information immediately, by letter addressed "Th. Jefferson Sutherland, New York," postage free.

Persons acquainted with either of the individuals above named, or the individuals themselves are requested to give immediate notice of the facts enquired after to some Post Master, who will comply with the request herein contained.

TH. JEFFERSON SUTHERLAND
New York November 11, 1844.

American editors will please copy this notice.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

We copy the following from the N. O. Picayune of the 11th inst.

Indian Disturbances in the North.—We had an arrival yesterday from Tampico, bringing dates to the 26th ult. The most important intelligence which we gather from the papers before us relates to a severe contest between the Mexicans and the Comanche and Tawacanos Indians.

The latter would appear to have made an incursion among the Mexicans and carried off a large number of women and children. We have not the particulars of this fight unfortunately, but it must have been very severe, as we have a list of the names of forty-six Mexicans killed upon the field, and twenty-two wounded. This fight occurred some time prior to the 9th of October, near the Paso de los Moros, in the district or precinct of Reynosa. Contemporary with this, at the rancho of los Moros, twenty-two were shot or burned in the house attached to the rancho, and many women and children carried off captives.

On the 17th of October another engagement took place. There were, according to Mexican accounts, upwards of four hundred Indians engaged in this. The affair lasted over two hours, a lively fire being kept up all the while. The Indians then abandoned the field, giving up the fifty-five Mexican women and children, whom they had previously carried off captives, a quantity of fire arms, and some horses which they had stolen. Twenty of the Indians were left dead upon the field, while many more were believed to have been carried off in the flight, according to Indian usage, both dead and wounded. On the side of the Mexicans, nine were killed and thirty-four wounded. Immediate steps were taken by the sub-prefect of Reynosa to raise a sufficient force to cut off the retreat of the savages, who retired by the way of the North. The Mexican editors pretend that upon several of the Indians killed in the fight were found medals of silver, with the bust of Mr. Van Buren upon them, and on the reverse the arms of the United States. This they imagine to be a sign of the utmost significance of the hostile designs of this country upon their town.

Atlantic and Pacific. San Juan Canal.

—This lake, Nicaragua, the waters of which rise and fall with the wind, is surrounded on all sides by high mountains and volcanoes; amongst the former may be remarked the Orisi of nine thousand feet in height, the Votos of eight thousand six hundred feet, the Mombi Zombi, the Madeira, the Beys, and the Alta Grade. The depth of the lake varies from six to fifteen fathoms; its surface is one hundred and sixty-eight feet above the level of the Atlantic, and one hundred and fifty-six feet above that of the Pacific ocean. The distance from the lake mouth of the San Juan to the town of Nicaragua, situated one hundred feet above the lake, is estimated at fifty-eight miles, and from this town to the Pacific ocean at seven miles, in all one hundred and sixty-five miles; one hundred and eleven of which to be canalized. But the seven miles from Nicaragua to the Pacific ocean, present far greater difficulties than the canalization of the San Juan river; since, in that extent, it is necessary to overcome a fall of one hundred and fifty-eight feet, and to excavate a basaltic rock for three miles in length. It would extend this article to too great a length to attempt a detailed description of the construction of such a work, which is doubtless possible but necessarily attended with immense difficulties and expense. There is another difficulty, of less present importance, it is true, but which may become serious hereafter.—New Granada claims the river San Juan as her ancient boundary belonging to the captivity of the ancient vice royalty of New Granada. The little bay of Cacao, lying a day's march from the Lake is the nearest point of the great ocean, but if even a canal could be constructed from the lake to this point, there is here no suitable anchorage. Three miles further south there is another little bay called Port San Juan, which is equally incapable of furnishing anchorage to a sufficient number of vessels. The rise and fall of the tide at this port is only twelve feet. The undulations of the waters of the lake resemble those of the sea in miniature, and are often very dangerous in severe storms. If the volcanoes, situated in the centre of the lake, have a fine effect from their singular and extraordinary character, they also occasion fearful and wide spread destruction.

The republic of Central America, like Panama, has two distinct climates; the western portion on the Pacific ocean, is much cooler than the portion on the Atlantic. The dry and rainy seasons also occur at different periods on the two oceans. The rainy season on the Pacific continues from May to November; on

the Atlantic, from November to May.—During the six months of the rainy season, it usually rains only twice a week, and always about four or five o'clock in the afternoon. It is towards midnight that those great storms occur in the torrid zone, mingled with frightful peals of thunder. The rainy season at Panama, like that at Port San Juan, is also the hottest—yet the thermometer never rises above 28 degrees of Reaumur, and usually during all this time is about 25 degrees of Reaumur. During the dry season it only rains about once a week for an hour or two, and the thermometer does not rise above 20 degrees of Reaumur, and often falls in the morning to 14 degrees. Very violent north winds blow this season over every month, and last from twenty-four to twenty-eight hours. It is also during this season that earthquakes occur most frequently in the neighborhood of Nicaragua.

So much for this project, proposed to the government of the United States by the republic of New Granada, long before the idea of canalizing the San Juan river had been abandoned by the King of Holland and his associates, on being informed that it would require an expenditure of about forty-four millions of dollars to construct said canal.

[Cor. of Baltimore Patriot.

Mayor's Office, Nov. 10.

Matilda Queen.—This woman is not as fortunate in this world's blessings as her name would indicate—no rank adorned her, no power is wielded by her, save the power of woman's tears; but in her case there was a barrier to the full effect.—When handsome women cry they will almost always produce sympathy, but an ugly woman may cry on until the man in the moon comes to town, and that is all the good it will do. Matilda, we should think, will learn this ere long. She was yesterday convicted of vagrancy, by the Mayor, and sent to jail for fifteen days. She says she once knew all the joys of wealth, but those happy days are gone, and crime and poverty stopped in. Alas for humanity.

[Baltic.

Gunpowder Nullified.—It is a singular fact that a French officer has discovered a method of taking away the explosive properties of gunpowder, to be restored at pleasure. It is merely to mix the powder with finely powdered charcoal or black lead, filling up the interstices between the grains; and if in this state it is set fire to, it merely fuses, but does not flame. In a recent experiment, two barrels of the powder thus mixed, were placed one upon each other, and the lower lighted. It burnt in about twenty minutes, but the calorific developed had so little force, that the upper barrel was but slightly charred, and its contents uninjured. The powder is at any time rendered serviceable by sifting it.

Writing Paper from Mulberry Bark.

—Dr. B. Stebbins, of Northampton, has succeeded in making writing paper from the bark of the mulberry tree. The first experiment produced a very colored, but smooth paper; the last is very white, glossy and stout, but not quite free from spots.

The cost of Fashion.—From a pamphlet sent us, says the Evening Mirror, we learn that five hundred millions of dollars are spent annually in the United States for such articles of dress as are subject to the fluctuations of fashion. Of this it is computed that 16 millions are spent for hats, probably about 20 millions for caps and bonnets, and for other articles of dress not less than 400 millions. So that not far from a million and a half dollars are spent daily for clothing; of which if the cost of Fashion claim but ten per cent. (but probably she receives double the sum) one hundred and fifty thousand dollars are sacrificed daily in the footstool of the fickle goddess, by the enlightened citizens of the United States!

ASSESSORS AND COLLECTORS NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Municipal Court, on the first Monday of January, 1845, for judgment against the following delinquent city lots and other lands for taxes and cost thereon, for the year 1843; and for an order to sell the said lands and city lots, to satisfy the same; and also notice is hereby given that on Monday the 20th day of January, 1845, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., all the aforesaid lands and city lots, against which judgment shall be obtained, and for the sale of which such order shall be made, will be exposed to public sale at the Recorder's office, for the amount of said taxes and cost thereon.

The following is a list of the delinquent lands and city lots in the third ward in the city of Nauvoo, for the year 1843.

Names.	Lots.	Block.	Other.	Cost.	Am't of Valua.	Description of Lands.
Elihu Allen	43	5	Acres.	6	25	50 1 a south west corner.
Jacob Castel	40	6		6	40	80 1-4 part south 1-2.
Jefferson Demick	53	4		6	37 1-2	75 3-4 north west corner.
Heirs of James Doyle				157	6 19 62 1-2	3925 n e q sec 12 1 6 n 9 w.
do				40	6 5 00	1000 pt e q sec 12 1 6 n 9 w.
do				7	6 87 1-2	173 pt n w q sec 12 1 6 n 9 w.
Amos Fielding	43	5		6	25	50 1 a pt south 1-2.
William Green	28	6		6	25	50 3-4 pt north 1-2.
William Prusk	32	6		6	25	50 n pt north 1-2.
Thomas Stevens	29	6		6	30	60 1 a south east corner.
George Walker	36	6		6	20	40 1 a pt south 1-2.
Heirs of John Williams				80	6 5 00	1000 e 1-2 s e q sec 6 1 6 n 8 w.
William Young	42	5		6	30	60 3-4 a pt south 1-2.
Clark				2	6 50	100 pt w n w q sec 6 1 6 n 8 w.
John Gilmore	3	9		6	37 1-2	75 Hibbard's Addition.
John A. Forreus	1	6		6	37 1-2	75 do
Jacob Gibson	3	14		6	15	30 do
David James	1	10		6	37 1-2	75 do
Wm. Jones	4	10		6	37 1-2	75 do
David La Baron	2	3		6	12 1-2	25 do
Rhomas Mackey	2	2		6	20	40 north 1-2 do
Wm. A. Moore	4	9		6	25	50 east 1-2 do
Benjamin Riter	2	12		6	30	60 do
Benjamin Riter	4	12		6	37 1-2	75 do
Sangar	4	19		6	40	80 s e corner Well's Addition.

J. H. HALE, Assessor and Collector of the Third Ward, for the year 1843.

The following is a list of the delinquent lands in the second ward in the city of Nauvoo, for the year 1843.

Names.	Cost.	Am't of Tax.	Valuation.	Acres.	Description of Lands.
C. Keegan	6	6 00		80	80 e 1-2 s e q sec 36 1 7 r 8 w.
Lewis C. Kreymer	6	2 00	400	40	40 w pt n e q sec 36 1 7 r 8 w.
James Moffit	6	4 25	850	160	160 n w q sec 31 1 7 r 8 w.
Chauncey Robison	6	20		15	15 pt sec 25 1 7 r 8 w.

DANIEL HENDRIX, Assessor and Collector of the Second Ward, Nauvoo, Dec. 4th, 1844.—31-4w

Quicksilver from China.—This metal, so extensively employed in medicine, in the amalgamation of the noble metals, in water gilding, the making of vermilion, the silvring of looking-glasses, the filling of barometer and thermometer tubes, &c., has hitherto been imported chiefly from Spain, Germany and Peru. Now, however, there is a prospect of its being obtained from China, some of the provinces of which have been long known to yield it in considerable abundance. One of the main novelties in the Chinese import consists in the mode of packaging, the metal being simply poured into a piece of bamboo, about a foot long and three inches thick, having each end firmly closed with resin. This rude form of package is found quite as serviceable as the iron bottle in which mercury is usually brought, while it is lighter, and is every way more convenient for shipment. Specimens were recently shown in the London market, and from the remunerating prices which they brought, it is expected that renewed shipments of the article to Europe will take place on an extensive scale.—*Wall St. Reporter.*

NOTICE!!

After mature and candid deliberation, I am fully and satisfactorily convinced that Mr. Sidney Rigdon's claims to the presidency of the church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, are not founded in truth. I have been deceived by his specious pretences, and now feel I warn every one over whom I may have any influence to beware of him, and his pretended visions and revelations. The Twelve are the proper persons to lead the church.

WILLIAM MARKS.

Nauvoo, Dec. 9, 1844.

STRAYED.

IN the month of September last, one red and white cow, with a cross-piece on her horns and a letter E plainly cut in the hair on each hip. Whoever will return said cow or give information where she may be found shall be suitably rewarded at this office.

Nauvoo, Dec. 9th-31st

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Two experienced Blacksmiths for one year or more. Men of families would be preferred.

A. B. FULLER.

Augusta, Lee County, I. T.
Dec. 2nd 1844tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Abraham S. Jeffers late of Hancock county, Ill., deceased are hereby requested and notified to exhibit the same before the probate justice of said county, on the first Monday in January next 1845, for adjustment and allowance, and all those indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

MARIAH JEFFERS,

Administratrix.

Appanoose, Nov. 20, 1844 30-3w

EVENING SCHOOL.

MR. J. M. MONROE, intends to commence an Evening School on Monday evening, Dec. 2d, in the same room where he keeps his day school. It will be devoted to Grammar, Writing, and Composition, and is designed more especially for the benefit of young Elders, though all other gentlemen and ladies are invited to attend. It is to continue thirty evenings, three in each week. Terms for the thirty evenings, \$1.50 N. B. Remember that none are too old to learn.

Nov. 26, 1844-30tf

HAT STORE.

THE subscriber has taken a store on Mulholland St., half a mile east of the Temple, where he now offers for sale Fur and Silk Hats of the latest fashions; and manufactured of the best of materials.

Country produce taken in exchange. Also a good assortment of Groceries and Provisions

A. MERRILL.

Nov. 26, 1844-30tf.

and my most anxious attention. I have looked to this session of the General Assembly, and have fondly hoped that the fears of the people, and the blighting influence of an uncertain position, might now be put at rest forever.

It will be impossible to raise money enough; still something may be done. I would not propose a high nor an oppressive tax. I know too well the misfortunes and calamities of the people, to believe that a tax could be collected. At the last session, an increase of taxation was impracticable, on account of a total want of money in the country. The same cause still lingers to some extent in some of the interior counties. The partial failure of crops for two years, the sickness of the last season, the floods and high waters in some places, it must be acknowledged, will present obstacles against so much as could be desired. It is hoped however, that these partial impediments may not be considered insuperable. There is no other practicable mode of settling this great question than by increasing the revenue. The additional burden will not have to be paid until the latter end of the next year, and the beginning of the year following. In the meantime, relief might be given to the sufferers by high water, by extending the time for payment of the present taxes, and if the Constitution presented no barrier, releasing them entirely. In a year or so more, by the time such taxes will become due, it is hoped that a total recovery will be wrought in the pecuniary circumstances of the people.

In the year 1827, a portion of the land tax was first given to the counties. They were then universally in debt, and all of them needed an increase of their revenues for the erection of court-houses and jails. These have been built long since, and most of the counties could have been free from debt, with proper economy. With them, a large revenue or a small one would answer the same purpose. A small one would be sufficient, and a large one is squandered to no useful purpose.

This land tax ought to be resumed to the State treasury. Frequent attempts have been made to effect this, but without success. The objection has always been that there was more land taxable in the old than in the new part of the State, and that the measure would be unequal. This objection has now lost its force, and no longer presents an obstacle to this measure of true justice and economy.

I would recommend that the additional revenues thus derived, and such additional tax as the Legislature in their wisdom will provide for, be formed into a fund, the proceeds and increase of which shall be sacred, and dedicated to the extinction of a portion, however small at first, of the interest on the public debt.

Whatever we do in this way, ought to have the greatest permanency. There ought to exist no very considerable dissatisfaction in the public mind, and the nearer unanimous we all are upon it, the more permanent the measure would be. We ought to make it known to the whole world, that whatever may be done in this way, is all that ever will or can be done. Thus, by showing our willingness to contribute according to our ability, by making that our permanent policy, not to be added to or subtracted from in future; and by thus setting a limit to the fears and imaginations of men, in relation to the huge phantom of expected taxes; we might reasonably calculate to restore ourselves in the estimation of mankind, turn the tide of emigration again into our country, accompanied by wealth and intelligence. Land again would become of some value. There would be a demand for it at once, and our condition would be improved in every respect.

Every man of property in the State, and all have less or more, ought to desire the speedy and permanent settlement of this question. His property is of but little value, whilst the fears and terrors of high taxation prevail on one side, or unblushing, impudent repudiation stares him in the face, on the other.

May the Supreme Ruler of the universe enlighten our understandings, to see what is best to promote the true interest of our constituents, and nerve our arms and hearts with the courage to do it.

THOMAS FORD,

Springfield, Dec. 3, 1844.

Loss of the ship Alabama.—The ship Alabama, Capt. Bunker, which cleared from New York on the 21st ult., with an assorted cargo, went ashore and was wrecked on the 29th ult., at 5 P. M., on the Ginger-bread Ground, 3 miles to the eastward of the East Rock. The vessel a total loss—the cargo saved, and all that portion between decks without damage. The captain and crew went over to Nasau in a wrecked. The ship was insured, but to what amount we did not learn.—The ship Bangor, Capt. Odum, which arrived yesterday, went to the assistance of the A., and was detained there 11 days. The passengers of the A., viz: Rev. Mr. Ogden, of Miss; Rev. Mr. Williams, do; Mr. E. Mallard, N. O.; Mr. E. Rowe, N. Y.; Mrs. Eastern; Mrs. Beldon, of N. O.; and 34 steerage, arrived here yesterday on board of the Bangor.

[N. O. Bul., 16th inst.

Awful Waterspout.—Matanzas papers state that at Yaba, during a late hurricane, a tremendous waterspout passed through the place, doing much damage. It was about twenty feet wide. In its course, it passed over two houses, driving the roofs through, and entirely destroying one. Five children were killed in one of the buildings. The effects were the same as if a violent river had run through the town, leaving a kind of channel. Trees, grass, and every thing that came in its way were torn up.

LIFE IN PARIS.

Paris, October, 1844.

Paris is still at the sea baths. Summer duly arrived with the month of September, and it was necessary to wait for her to give one's self up to an exercise, which imperiously demands fair weather and warmth. Sea baths are more than ever in favor this year; it is not fashion only which protects them, but yet more, it is the Medical Faculty which lends them the highest support. In every circumstance now-a-days our Doctors order salt water baths, they apply them to all sorts of ills and accidents, as a sort of universal panacea. "Doctor, you see what my condition is, I have had so many ills, so much excitement. I do not know whether it is distress of the heart, or dancing, which has thus broken me down; but, be it sorrow, or the poika, I am not the less depressed, reduced to nothing, ex-piring." You must take some sea baths. "Doctor, my wife makes me uneasy. For some time I have discovered in her a degree of enthusiasm, of impulsivity, frightful to a husband. With her, imagination and life run rampant. Could not one prevent the dangers of this exuberance, and moderate this energy a little? Make your wife take some sea baths." "It is in vain to talk to me Doctor, and to repeat the compliments that every body pays me. I, who am frank with myself, find myself too thin." Go to the sea. Bathing will fatten you. My dear Doctor, it is time I believe to arrest the embolism, which is encroaching upon me. A little more and it would be too much. I must be light to dance the Mazurka this winter." Go to the sea baths. The baths will reduce you. The medicine which explains every thing, will explain these apparent contradictions, by telling you that sea bathing has a relative virtue, and that its effect is to counteract the inclinations and caprices of nature. These baths are a tonic, and in that, above all, is their merit and the principal reason of their universal success, for it is such a strengthening remedy that the need makes itself felt in our epoch of relaxation and idleness, of wavering virtue and literary exhaustion. Herein philosophers and critics agree with physicians, all with a common voice, counsel the use of tonics; morality has its own, which are more or less active, but which, unhappily, produce very rarely, satisfactory results. The sea baths on the contrary signalize themselves every year, by wonderful cures; which is the reason their reputation does not diminish. With the first few days, the crowd has been hastened to the sea coasts in the neighborhood of Paris. Numerous guests have divided themselves between Havre and Granville, Le Crotoy, Etretat, La Trempe; but it is Dieppe and Trouville above all which at this moment, are encumbered by the multitude of bathers. Dieppe had lost much by the Revolution of July, a great number of its ancient residents had abandoned it, from diverse motives. There too many recollections there, affecting for some, embarrassing for others. They relate that a certain Baron, attached to the new court by gilded chains, having returned to Dieppe some time after the revolution, was escorted by a fisherman, whilst promenading on the sea shore in a numerous and brilliant company. You are welcome, said the seaman to him saluting him by his title and name. You know me then? demanded the Baron. Can I forget one of my benefactors, replied the seaman, with animation. How I have then done something for you! continued the Baron, charmed to draw forth an explanation which would flatter his vanity.

You do not remember I have been shipwrecked, I had lost every thing, and it was you that presented me to the Duchess de Berry; the excellent Princess gave me your recommendation wherewith to buy another boat. They told me, address yourself to the Baron, it is he who has the most influence with Madame, and it was true, and you appeared to be strongly attached to her. I am very sure you regret her with all your heart and that you remained her faithful servant. The Baron had made vain efforts to interrupt his unlucky protégé, he had to submit to the compliment to the end. He swore never to return to Dieppe, and that oath he kept. But those recollections have become old, time has effaced them, the witnesses have forgotten them, and those courtiers who have changed their worship, may return now to Dieppe without fearing to jostle against the past. The environs of Dieppe and Trouville are simply furnished with picturesque sites. At every turn, one meets those charming perspectives, those beautiful landscapes, which our painters go to study, and live again with so much nature and truth, under the magic pencils of Cabat and Jules Dupé.

Historical ruins abound in this country, and serve as an object to one's promenades. The bathers of Dieppe, after having visited the curiosities of the city, go to the castle d'Argues, and the field of that celebrated battle where the brave Crillon was not. Cruel disappointment for a hero, but which nevertheless, did not appear sufficient to make him hang himself without consulting the counsel which his good master gave him. In the environs of Trouville, the promenaders find remembrances not less curious which attach themselves to the ruins of the castles of Bourville, Villiers and Lassay. The Marquis de Lassay was one of the wealthiest men, and one of the boldest braggarts of his time. Attached to the house of Orleans, and courier of Mlle. de Montpensier, the Marquis used to talk incessantly of the magnificent castle which he possessed in Normandy, not far from the sea coast. At every turn he brought the

castle in, boasting complacently of its splendors and attractions. "What an honor, what a joy! for me, Madame, said he often to the Princess, if your Highness would deign to come and pass a part of the fine season at my beautiful castle de Lassay." One day when he was repeating this compliment, Mlle. de Montpensier replied to him, "Very well, Sir Marquis. I yield to your petition, I accept the hospitality which you so kindly offer me." The physicians order sea-bathing for me, this is an opportunity; I will go then, in the month of July, to take possession of your castle, to pass six weeks there." The Marquis burst forth in the liveliest transports of joy, and lost himself in thanks, but when he had quitted the circle of the Princess, where the favor granted to him made many jealous, his countenance changed. We may easily judge of the cruel perplexity in which the unfortunate gentleman found himself, in considering that his famous castle was but an imaginary, a fantastic creation of his vanity. The castle was a chimera, and the engagement made by the Princess was but too real. The boaster had been taken in, his own net. How to draw himself out! For the most cunning Gascon, for the shrewdest Norman, this was a problem difficult to solve, but the Marquis did not hesitate, the cloud which had crossed his mind, was dissipated almost immediately. Besides, there was no choice, it was impossible to elude the invitation.

To avow the deception, to inform the Princess that she had been imposed upon, taken for a dupe, that would be to ruin himself irrevocably. After having seriously reflected on it for five minutes, the Marquis said to himself, I have promised a Castle de Lassay—I have it not—there is but one means to have it—that is to build one, and thus to make a reality of the fiction. It was the month of May, and the appointment was made for the month of July. There was no time to lose. M. De Lassay put himself in the field in all haste, and left Paris under pretext of a law suit, which his character of Norman rendered very probable. In the number of his possessions, the Marquis owned in Normandy, at the mouth of the Tongues, and near the sea, a small fief, of which he bore the name. It was indeed the place where he had located his imaginary castle; the falsehood supported itself on this foundation of truth. If the Marquis had not the castle, he had this estate—a small affair, for the ground was perfectly bare, and there was a great deal to do, in order to construct a habitation such as M. De Lassay had described. It was then that he regretted the prodigality of his imagination; but there were no means to descend from them, and it was necessary that the reality should conform to the programme of the fiction. The Marquis was a resolute man; he was his own executioner; he sold two considerable estates which he had in La Beauce and in Poitou. The workman well paid, drove the business at a great pace, and the castle rose as if by enchantment, nothing wanting, neither the staircase of white marble, nor the elegant chandeliers of the vestibule, nor the gilded ceiling, nor the mythological statues, nor the rich hangings, nor the splendid furniture, nor the pictures of Mignond and Claude Lorraine. The Marquis had done honor to all the details of his fable. He had ruined himself nobly in order to retrieve his falsehood. At the time appointed, all was finished, and the Marquis waited the Princess with the sweet serenity of a courier whom a mark of favor is going to recompense for the greatest sacrifices. But Mademoiselle Montpensier had forgotten her promise, and she went to pass the summer at the Castle d'En, to take sea-bathing at Treport. The unhappy Marquis returned to the charge with all the boldness of a man who invents no longer, and who asks nothing better than to be taken at his word.

But his entreaties had no success. The Princess came not, and the Marquis, victim of a boast which he had dared to make, died of vexation in his fine castle of Lassay. This magnificent habitat received afterwards some amiable visitors. The castle became the property of the Count of Lourengais, the brilliant soldierman who gave to Sophie Arnould's garters worth 50,000 livres, about \$9,375, and who versified against Madame Du Barry some epigrams of a much less considerate value. Exiled for his poor verses, the Count was consoled for his fine demands. Sophie Arnould made the opera physician order sea-bathing for her, and she came to pass her holidays at the Castle de Lassay. Afterward M. de Lourengais made his peace with the favorite, who, in order to seal this full reconciliation, came to replace the dan-dance at the Castle, after having made the King's physician order her to the salt-water baths. Doctors and the waters have always been the providence of sensible women. It is thus that the Castle de Lassay was visited by two Princesses instead of one, it is thus that the sea shore of Trouville received the imprint of the four prettiest feet of the 18th century; delicate feet which skipped so lightly on the boards of the opera, unruly feet which trampled so gracefully on the crown of France. Then came the Revolution, and the Castle de Lassay, built in three months, was demolished in three hours. To-day of so much splendor, there remains but a part of a wall and a ruined staircase. But from the top of the hill the view is magnificent. It was at the Castle of Bonneville that William of Normandy held counsel with his barons and assembled his vassals to go to the conquest of England. Sea-bathing places have their peculiar physiognomy, quite different from Baden, Ems or Spa. You do not find here as there a mixture of prices

and their petty companions, a gathering of all nations, a perpetual movement of travellers, a clashing of intrigues and passions, a tempest of gold in movement on the gaming tables: Every thing is more calm in view of the ocean. The bathers are nearly all Parisians, the exception consists of a small number of provincials and of English, for the English are every where, they carry about in every place their idleness, their spleen, and the unconquerable aversion which they experience for their country. Paris is ordinarily very well represented at Trouville and at Dieppe. Some fashionable women, some beautiful ladies of the Faubourg St. Germain and of La Chapelle d'Anin, march at the head of society and direct its pleasures. The dandies are not wanting, although that may often be the weak side of the assemblage. But the hairs of the turf, and the noted one of the Jockey Club disdain the sea baths, and believe they have no need of this tonic, to make amendment and to indemnify themselves for their absence, they have the lions of the second quality, those who not being able to shine in Paris during the winter, content themselves with the easy advantages which the summer offers them on a more modest theatre. You should see how these gentlemen then profit by their good situation, and what luxury they display in their toilette and their dishabille. Their bathing dress is covered with embroidery, and a servant in full livery waits for them on the shore, to throw over their shoulders, when coming out of the water, a magnificent gown. This display cannot fail to make them remarked. These are fine times for those who wish to remain in the school. No reduction made for occasional absence. All kinds of produce, more goods, and even money, (bought ex parte) will be taken for pay.

JESSE HAVEN.
Nauvoo, Nov. 20th, 1844-29-2w.

REMOVAL OF THE NAUVOO SEMINARY.

THE subscriber having removed his school to the large room on the corner of Parley and Carlin Streets, is prepared to receive pupils upon his usual terms, his third quarter will commence on Monday, the second day of December. Persons can enter their children at any time during the term, but it is preferable that they should commence at the beginning of the term when possible. Scholars from the country can have their boarding and tuition on very reasonable terms payable in provisions, wood &c., he has engaged the services of two competent female assistants, and hopes by the most unwearied diligence to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received.

TERMS OF TUITION.
Per quarter of 90 days.
Spelling, Reading, and Writing, \$2.00
Arithmetic, Grammar, and Geography, 2.50
Natural Philosophy, 3.00
Book keeping, 4.00
ELI B. KELSEY.
Nauvoo, Nov. 27, 1844-30-3w.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of administration from the court of Probate of Hancock County, Illinois, on the estate of Hyrum Smith deceased, notices and requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to the court of Probate of said county, on or before the first Monday in January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for adjustment.

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

MARY SMITH.
Adm'r of Hyrum Smith, deceased.
Nauvoo, Nov. 25, 1844-30-4w.

NOTICE.—THE subscribers from the east, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.

A. & E. GRAY.
N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction.
June 10th 1844

EARTHENWARE EARTHENWARE!

J. GROCOFF would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthen Manufacturing, where he is now manufacturing Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufactory in Rich Street, one Block north of Parley Street.
Feb. 7, 1844. no41-1f.

General Jackson's sword.—We understand that Gen. Jackson made a present, a few days since, of his old rusty sword, which was his companion through most of his military career, to his devoted friend and fellow soldier, Gen. Robert Armstrong. No man is more worthy to be the depository of such a memento than Gen. Armstrong.—Nashville Union.

TWO STORES.

DAVID D. YEARSLEY has opened two Stores, one in the building lately occupied by Gen. Joseph Smith as a store, on Water street, the other on Mulholland street, a little east of the Temple, the Keystone Store, where he will accommodate his friends and the public, with Dry Goods and Groceries to their hearts desire. A quick "pic" being better than a slow "bit,"—he means to sell cheap for cash and produce.

One man can not do everything, nor have everything, but he means, with two stores to do a double business, and keep a good assortment of Crockery and Hardware also.

Being fond of company he wishes all to call and see.

Nauvoo Nov. 17, 1844-30-3m

NOTICE.—About 6 or 8 thousand good lath wanted immediately. The amount shall be credited on thing.

WM. CLAYTON, Recorder.

Nauvoo, Nov. 8, 1844-301f

SELECT SCHOOL.

THE subscriber will open a Select School on Monday the second day of December next, on Knight Street, about three quarters of a mile east of the Temple.

Tuition for Reading and Writing 17 cts. per week.

Geography, Grammar, and Arithmetic, 21 cts. per week.

The higher branches of Mathematics, also Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, &c., 25 cts.

Tuition to be paid once a month by those who wish to remain in the school.

No reduction made for occasional absence. All kinds of produce, more goods, and even money, (bought ex parte) will be taken for pay.

JESSE HAVEN.

Nauvoo, Nov. 20th, 1844-29-2w.

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Feb. 7, 1844. no41-1f.

IOWA TWINS.

THE NAUVOO AND MONTROSE FERRY.

THE Subscriber having completed a good and substantial ferry boat for crossing the Mississippi river between Nauvoo and Montrose, will cross at all times with the least possible delay. He would therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of those who wish to cross at all times and with speed and safety.

From the well known eligibility of the route for those crossing the Illinois river at Beardstown, Meredosia, or Naples and going to the new purchase in Iowa will find it much to their advantage to cross at this point as it is well known as being the nearest route between the above named points and the roads far superior to those of any other route.

DANIEL C. DAVIS.

May 23d. 1841.



CONSUMPTION, & Liver complaints, Asthma, Bronchitis, croup in children, whooping cough, pains or weakness of the Breasts, Chronic coughs and all diseases of the Pulmonary organs.

NATURE'S OWN PRESCRIPTION
A purely vegetable and highly approved compound preparation of Prunus virginiana or 'wild Cherry Bark,' approved by the College of Pharmacy, recommended by the Medical Faculty, and universally acknowledged the most valuable Family Medicine ever discovered.

No Quackery!—No Deception!

The Physician may boast of his skill in many diseases, the Quack may puff his wonderful cures, but of all the remedies ever discovered for the diseases of the Pulmonary Organs, it is universally admitted that nothing has ever proved as successful as that unrivaled medicine—Dr. Wistar's Balm of wild Cherry, which has effected some of the most astonishing cures ever recorded in the history of Medicine.

Read what it has done!

A Surprising Cure.—Mrs. Martha Wilson, a poor but highly respectable member of the Methodist Church, was also afflicted with Consumption in its worst form, and considered by all her friends, past recovery. A bottle of this Balm was presented to her, which relieved her immediately. This circumstance being made known to the members of the church, the purchased several bottles for her which relieved her entirely.

The same society have purchased over FORTY bottles for persons in indigent circumstances, and positively assert it has not been used in a single instance where it has not given surprising relief. We, the undersigned, members of the Derbin Benevolent Society of the Methodist church have examined the above statement of Mrs. Wilson's case, hereby certify it is in all respects true, and earnestly recommend Dr. Wistar's remedy to all who are afflicted.

GEO. MILLER, ELIZABETH JACOBS, THOMAS COMBS, MARY GARDNER.

All orders from dealers south and west of the Wabash river should be addressed to Benja. Phelps 76 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo. The above truly valuable medicine is for sale at this office.

Nov 13-20-3m

BENJAMIN PHELPS, No. 76 Chestnut Street, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, WESTERN GENERAL AGENT FOR ALL THE

BEST FAMILY MEDICINES.

OFFERS to Dealers and others the following highly popular and valuable Medicines:

Wistar's balm of wild cherry
Rev. I. Covett's balm of life
Humphrey's Pile ointment
Dr. Williams' pain soother
Bates' rheumatic liniment and pills
Sappington's pills
Dr. Starkweather's hepatic elixir
Dr. Halsted's magnetic remedies
Bristol's sarsaparilla
Fridley's tetter ointment
Pawbuck's vermifuge
Jew David's or Debrew plaster
Dr. Halsted's brist pills

Nov 13-20-3m

NOTICE.—THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public generally, that he still carries on the business of

BOOK BINDING.

In all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his

QUANTITIES	half	bound	plain	1.50
do	do	do	neat	2.00
do	do	do	neat	2.00
do	do	do	neat	2.50
do	do	do	neat	1.00
do	do	do	neat	1.50
do	do	do	neat	0.75
do	do	do	neat	1.00
do	do	do	extra	1.37
do	do	do	neat	62
do	do	do	neat	87
do	do	do	neat	50
do	do	do	neat	75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Nauvoo, Jan. 1, 1844.

NOTICE.

A LARGE edition of the "Voice of

Warning" is now out and for sale at this office.

TO THE FARMERS AROUND NAUVOO AND VICINITY.

THOSE brethren who want to exchange their grain, pork, beef, potatoes &c., for property, wearing apparel &c., would do well to give the Temple committee a call. They would be glad to exchange any kind of property in their hands for grain, inasmuch as provisions are most wanted to carry on the works.

N. B. A good new turning lathe for sale at the Committee office.

WM. CLAYTON, Temple Recorder.

August 7th 1844-1f

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparation (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medicinal prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and they for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, Indigestion and nervous affections generally, Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really relieving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents), brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale at this office.

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the odd numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

ROOTS &c.

A LARGE quantity of English Boots &c. for sale at this office. Grain, Flour, Hides, and even cash, accepted in payment. Warm feet, warm friends, and wisdom, are very convenient, and so is 'change,' even in trade. Try.

Nauvoo, Sept. 25, 1844. no22-1f.

A. W. BABBITT,

Attorney at Law,

HAS removed his office to the city of Nauvoo and has taken the office occupied by the late General Joseph Smith, where he will be ready to attend to any, or all business committed to his trust.

Ct. 9, 1844-231f

ACCEPTABLE

ANY quantity of provisions, for subscriptions, at this office.

Sept. 25, 1844.

TEMPLE.

Some good milk cows are wanted as tithing for the Temple. The Saints have done well in bringing in many good tithes and they will do more good by answering this call promptly.

WM. CLAYTON,

Clerk for Trustees &c.

Nov. 6-1f.

W. LE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The undersigned makes and keeps constantly on hand the above article, which he will warrant to keep through the winter, at the reduced price of six dollars per barrel. Families supplied on reasonable terms. All kinds of country produce taken in payment.

LEONARD SCHUSSLER.

Nov. 6-3m.

WANTED

100 CORDS of wood, at this office.

Sept. 25, 1844.

TAKE NOTICE.

MRS. E. H. HALL.

STRAW AND RILK BONNET MAKER.

Men's Hats cleaned, and Boy's Cloth Caps made to order.

TERMS, LOW.

Residence, Parley St., Gen. Rich's old house,

June 19-121f